

NOAA In Your State

Alabama

“NOAA’s science based work touches 300 million Americans daily, protecting lives and livelihoods. NOAA’s products and services are the result of the hard work of our dedicated staff and partner organizations located in program and research offices throughout the globe. The following is a summary of NOAA programs based in, and focused on, your state or territory. The entries are listed by statewide, region, and then by congressional districts and cities or towns.”

Dr. Kathryn Sullivan

Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator

AL

Statewide

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Restoration Center](#)

NMFS Restoration Center works with private and public partners in Alabama to provide technical assistance and remove marine debris including sunken vessels. Through Community-based Restoration Program projects, more than 1400 acres of fisheries habitat have been restored, rehabilitated, and protected and over 300 miles of streams have been opened to migratory fish since 2000. The local community supported these restoration efforts through the time and effort of over 1,000 volunteers. The NOAA Restoration Center is currently working with the state of Alabama to protect over one and half miles of shoreline as part of the Swift Tract Living Shoreline Deepwater Horizon Early Restoration project. The goal of this project is to reduce shoreline erosion by dampening wave energy and encouraging reestablishment of habitat in the region. The Restoration Center is deeply engaged in the coordination of projects through RESTORE, Natural Resource Damage Assessment, and the Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund as a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Species Recovery Program](#)

Under the authority of section 6 of the Endangered Species Act, the Cooperation with States Program brings states, NMFS, and other partners together to recover threatened and endangered species. Competitive grants are awarded to states through the Species Recovery Grants to States Program to support management, monitoring, research and outreach efforts for species that spend all or a portion of their life cycle in state waters. The funded work is designed to prevent extinctions or reverse the decline of species, and restore ecosystems and their related socioeconomic benefits. Twenty-five coastal states, including Alabama, and U.S. territories currently participate in this program.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [National Marine Mammal Stranding Network](#) and [John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program](#)

The National Marine Mammal Stranding Network and its trained professionals respond to dead or live marine mammals in distress that are stranded, entangled, out of habitat or otherwise in peril. Our long-standing partnership with the Network provides valuable environmental intelligence, helping NOAA establish links among the health of marine mammals, coastal ecosystems, and coastal communities as well as develop effective conservation programs for marine mammal populations in the wild. There is one stranding network member in the state. NOAA Fisheries funds eligible members of the Stranding Network through the competitive John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program. Since 2001, \$48.2 million has been awarded to 552 grantees who raised over \$15.9 million in matching funds. In FY15, 34 grantees received \$2.7 million.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Sea Turtle Salvage and Stranding Network](#)

The Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network (STSSN) was formally established in 1980 to collect information on and document strandings of marine turtles along the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coasts. The network, which includes federal, state and private partners, encompasses the coastal areas of the eighteen-state region from Maine to Texas, and includes portions of the U.S. Caribbean. Data gathered by the Network helps inform bycatch reduction efforts, track factors affecting turtle health, and provide other information needed for sea turtle management and population recovery.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Gulf of Mexico Bay-Watershed Education and Training Program](#)

The NOAA Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) Program is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences (MWEEs). B-WET currently serves seven areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. The Gulf of Mexico B-WET Program recognizes that knowledge and commitment built from firsthand experience, especially in the context of one's community and culture, is essential for achieving environmental stewardship. Gulf of Mexico B-WET responds to regional education and environmental priorities through local implementation of competitive grant funds. Please see the regional funding opportunity for priorities and eligibility details.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Southeast Fisheries Science Center](#)

NMFS studies, protects and conserves living marine resources to promote healthy, functioning marine ecosystems, afford economic opportunities and enhance the quality of life for the American public. NMFS' Southeast Regional Office (headquartered in Saint Petersburg, FL) and Southeast Fisheries Science Center (headquartered in Miami, FL) are responsible for living marine resources in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic, and U.S. Caribbean. Using the authorities provided by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act and other federal statutes, the Southeast Regional Office and Southeast Fisheries Science Center partner to assess and predict the status of fish stocks, marine mammals and other protected resources, develop and ensure compliance with fishery regulations, restore and protect habitat, and recover threatened and endangered species in waters off Alabama and throughout the Southeast Region. The Southeast Regional Office conducts mandated essential fish habitat consultations associated with extensive energy and coastal development activities, participates in state and regional habitat planning and restoration efforts, provides assistance during hazardous material incidents and hurricane events, and participates in the planning processes for major federal water development projects. The Southeast Fisheries Science Center develops the scientific information required for fishery resource conservation; fishery development and utilization; habitat conservation; the protection of marine mammals, sea turtles and other protected species; impact analyses and environmental assessments for management plans and/or international negotiations; and pursues research to answer specific needs in areas of population dynamics, fishery economics, fishery engineering, food science, and fishery biology.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Gulf of Mexico Alliance](#)

To promote high-quality constituent service, the NOAA Office for Coastal Management Gulf staff participate on functional work groups of the Gulf of Mexico Alliance and its senior management team. This participation allows NOAA to effectively integrate its products and services with a very broad array of Gulf partners.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Scientific Support Coordinator](#)

Whether our coasts are threatened by oil spills, ship groundings, or chemical releases, NOAA's Scientific Support Coordinators provide around the clock support to protect our coasts and keep commerce moving. In addition, response to events that draw the national eye like Deepwater Horizon, the SSC based in Mobile provides critical science for decisions to help prepare for, respond to, and recover from more local emergencies by answering where pollution might go, how it might hurt, and what can be done.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Automated Surface Observing Systems [Stations](#)

The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). ASOS serves as the Nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, updating observations every minute, 24 hours a day, every day of the year observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorm, and fog. There are 20 ASOS stations in Alabama.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Cooperative Observer Program [Sites](#)

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) uses the help of more than 10,000 volunteers who take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS. The data are also used by other federal (including the Department of Homeland Security), state and local entities, as well as private companies (such as the energy and insurance industries). In some cases, the data are used to make billions of dollars' worth of decisions. For example, the energy sector uses COOP data to calculate the Heating and Cooling Degree Days which are used to determine individuals' energy bills monthly. There are 143 COOP sites in Alabama.

National Weather Service (NWS) - NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards [Transmitters](#)

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) forecast office. NWR broadcasts official NWS warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with federal, state, and local emergency managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 Telephone outages). Known as the "Voice of NOAA's National Weather Service," NWR is provided as a public service by the NWS. NWR includes 1,100 transmitters covering all 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. There are 21 NWR transmitters in Alabama.

Coastal

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Mussel Watch Program](#)

Mussel Watch sites in Alabama were sampled pre- & post-oiling in response to the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) incident. Sites were sampled for contaminant analysis (PAHs and trace elements) of oyster tissue and sediments, plus benthic infaunal analysis. Contaminant data are being used to determine the impact of the DWH event on seafood safety.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Phytoplankton Monitoring Network](#)

The Phytoplankton Monitoring Network is a research-based volunteer program educating the public on Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs). Volunteers serve as data collectors for marine and freshwater algae blooms at more than 250 coastal sites in the U.S. and Caribbean. Monitoring is conducted at least twice a month, year-round, measuring salinity, water temperature and collecting phytoplankton samples using a plankton net. Volunteers include middle and high schools, colleges and universities, aquariums, state and national parks, national estuarine research reserves, national marine sanctuaries, museums, non-profit organizations, master naturalists, and individuals. Data collected helps NOAA researchers predict when and where HABs occur. Accurate predictions and event monitoring can assist state and federal agencies to issue timely warnings about shellfish consumption and other public health worries.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Alabama Coastal Management Program](#)

Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office of Office for Coastal Management (OCM) works with the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) and Department of Environmental Management (DEM) to implement the National Coastal Zone Management Program in Alabama. OCM provides the DCNR and DEM with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act and ensure our coastal waters and lands are used in a balanced way to support jobs, reduce use conflicts, and sustain natural resources.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program](#)

The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) brings conservation partners together to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical, or aesthetic values. To date CELCP has protected more than 100,000 acres of land nationally and two project grants have been completed in Alabama. The program provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on these important lands that are threatened by development. Lands or conservation easements acquired with CELCP funds are protected in perpetuity so that they may be enjoyed by future generations. CELCP has created an interactive map highlighting information about completed projects in your state.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center](#)

The Gulf of Mexico Disaster Response Center (DRC) delivers state of the art science and information to emergency managers and other critical stakeholders to assist them in protecting and restoring the Gulf's coasts, communities, and economies. Home to staff from several NOAA programs, the DRC is building a collaborative environment for preparedness, response, recovery, and resiliency efforts with dozens of trainings annually for responders in the Gulf and across the country. The facility not only includes offices and conference rooms, but also a large multifunction space for trainings, meetings, drills, and emergency response operations.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Gulf of Mexico Environmental Response Management Application](#)

During an emergency, responders and decision-makers need the best available information to protect and restore our coasts from threats like oil and chemical pollution. Gulf of Mexico ERMA® fills that need with both static and real-time data, such as Environmental Sensitivity Index maps, ship locations, weather, and ocean currents, in a centralized, easy-to-use format.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [IOOS Regional Association](#)

The U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS)[®] Program is an operational system and a network of regional partners responsible for regional observations, data management, modeling and analysis, education and outreach, and research and development. The Gulf of Mexico Coastal Ocean Observing System (GCOOS) seeks to establish a sustained observing system for the Gulf of Mexico that will provide observations and products needed by users in the region for the purposes of detecting and predicting climate variability and consequences, preserving and restoring healthy marine ecosystems, ensuring human health, managing resources, facilitating safe and efficient marine transportation, enhancing national security, and predicting and mitigating against coastal hazards.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Marine Debris Projects and Partnerships in Alabama](#)

The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) leads national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris. The program supports marine debris removal, education and outreach, and research projects in partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. Through a partnership with the City of Bayou La Batre and the state of Alabama, the MDP will remove 21 derelict vessels and a steel tank from the bayou. An interactive marine debris display will be installed in 2016 at the Week's Bay NERR visitor center. The MDP has worked with state and local governments to develop the Alabama Waterway Debris Response Plan.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Navigation Manager](#)

NOAA's navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Alabama. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Alabama and provide NOAA's resources and services that promote safe and efficient navigation. Navigation managers are on call to provide expertise and NOAA navigation response coordination in case of severe coastal weather events or other marine emergencies.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Center of Excellence in Marine Technology](#)

The National Weather Service (NWS), through its National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), develops, deploys, operates, and maintains the current national data buoy network of moored and drifting weather buoys and land stations that serve each of the Nation's coastal states and territories. Within this network, 110 of the buoys and 51 of the land stations are maintained directly by NDBC. Located at NASA's Stennis Space Center in Mississippi, supports weather and marine warning and forecast services in real time by providing deep ocean and coastal meteorological and oceanographic observations. These data provide valuable information used by NWS supercomputers to produce computer-generated model forecasts of the atmosphere and climate. NDBC manages the Volunteer Observing Ship program to acquire additional meteorological and oceanographic observations supporting NWS mission requirements. NDBC also supports operational and research programs of NOAA and other national and international organizations.

[AL-1](#)

[Coastal](#)

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Mobile Bay PORTS[®]](#)

A Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS[®]) is operated cooperatively with the local maritime community in the Mobile Bay at which real-time data are quality-controlled and disseminated to local users for safe and efficient navigation. Real-time data are available for water levels data from six stations, currents from three stations and meteorological from five stations. The PORTS[®] program integrated visibility sensors at Mobile Bay to help guide users in navigation-related decisions. The first PORTS[®] visibility sensor was installed at Pinto Island, AL. A second sensor was installed at Middle Bay Port and completes the effort to equip the PORTS[®] with visibility sensors and to integrate the new data type into CO-OPS systems. Visibility data in the Mobile Bay are critical, as the bay is susceptible to heavy fog beginning in the fall at the upper end of the bay and lasting into the winter months where the middle of the bay is especially affected.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [National Water Level Observation Network](#)

NOS operates two long-term continuously operating tide stations in the state of Alabama, which provide data and information on tidal datums and relative sea level trends, and are capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. These stations are located at Dauphin Island and Mobile. Each station is associated with a set of tidal benchmarks installed in the ground that is used to reference the height of the water levels and helps connect the water level to land.

Dauphin Island

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Northern Gulf Institute](#)

The Northern Gulf Institute (NGI) was established at Stennis Space Center, Mississippi, in October 2006. NGI is a consortium of universities led by Mississippi State University, in partnership with the University of Southern Mississippi, Louisiana State University, Florida State University, and Dauphin Island Sea Lab. The fundamental philosophy of NGI is integration: integration of the land-coast-ocean-atmosphere continuum; integration of research to operations; and integration of individual academic institutional strengths into a holistic research and educational program specifically geared to the needs of Northern Gulf of Mexico users. NGI conducts research under four scientific themes, focusing on the northern Gulf of Mexico: ecosystem management; geospatial data integration and visualization in environmental science; climate change and climate variability effects on regional ecosystems; and coastal hazards.

Fairhope

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 134 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve](#)

The 6,525 acre Weeks Bay Reserve, designated in 1986 and managed by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, consists of tidal and forested wetlands within the greater Mobile Bay estuarine system along the northern Gulf of Mexico. Weeks Bay is a small estuary fringed with a variety of wetland habitats receiving freshwater from the Fish and Magnolia Rivers. Located along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay between the major metropolitan areas of Mobile, AL and Pensacola, FL, the reserve's land (1,645 acres) and water (4,880 acres) habitats support numerous rare and endangered species. The reserve participates in scientific research education, training for coastal decision-makers, and outreach activities to enhance public awareness of the importance of estuarine systems.

Mobile

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [National Seafood Inspection Program-Northern Gulf Inspection Office](#)

The National Seafood Inspection Program conducts a voluntary inspection program for fishery products on a fee-for-service basis. The office offers a wide range of services to the area's fishermen and fish processors including process and product inspection, product grading, lot inspection, laboratory analysis, and training. All edible foodstuffs, ranging from whole fish to formulated products, as well as fishmeal used for animal foods, are eligible for inspection and certification.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Fishery Statistics Office](#)

Field agents serve as the principle data collection agent for marine fisheries throughout the Southeast US (NC-TX). They implement and coordinate surveys involving the collection of fishery related data from the public. Responsibilities and functions are to develop, implement, operate, and manage an integrated fishery statistical data acquisition program for research and fishery management. In Alabama, a field agent is stationed in Mobile.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Mobile Bay Storm Surge Monitoring Network](#)

NOAA's Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services partnered with Mobile County Commission, the Alabama Department of Transportation and the National Weather Service to install five microwave sensors at various locations throughout Mobile Bay. This is the first time NOAA has used this type of sensor, which is designed to withstand heavy storm-water levels while providing real-time storm surge data to Mobile County's emergency managers, the NWS Weather Forecast Office there, and others.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Gulf Regional Field Office](#)

NOAA's Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services has opened a regional field office located in the Disaster Response Center (DRC) building in Mobile AL. This office operates and maintains the Gulf Coast portion of the National Water Level Observation Network (NWLON) for the collection, analysis and dissemination of water level observations and long-term sea level trends. NWLON is nationally composed of 210 primary and long-term control tide stations, which provide basic tidal data for U.S. coastal and marine boundaries and for charting data. Other uses range from storm surge warnings to commercial and recreational vessel navigation to global climate change and tectonic studies.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Gulf of Mexico Marine Debris Regional Coordinator](#)

The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) supports national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris. The Gulf of Mexico Regional Coordinator, based in Mobile, supports coordination efforts with regional stakeholders, provides support to grant-funded projects, tracks progress of projects, and conducts regional marine debris outreach to local audiences. The MDP has worked closely with the Gulf of Mexico Alliance in the development of a new cross cutting marine debris priority issue team. The team is creating an action plan which will articulate goals and objectives to address marine debris across the Gulf of Mexico region. In partnership with Dauphin Island Sea Lab through the North Gulf Institute, the MDP is conducting monthly monitoring of marine debris accumulation on barrier islands in NW Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

National Weather Service (NWS) – [Weather Forecast Office](#)

Located at Mobile Regional Airport, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of southwestern Alabama, the three most western counties of the Florida Panhandle and five counties in southeastern Mississippi. This office also provides marine warnings and forecasts for portions of the Alabama and Florida Gulf Coast. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.

Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and

Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant College Program](#)

NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program is a federal-university partnership that integrates research, education and outreach (extension and communications). Sea Grant forms a network of 33 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico and Guam. The Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium is a federal-state partnership that matches NOAA Sea Grant expertise and resources with state academic institutions. Created in 1972, members of the consortium include Auburn University, Dauphin Island Sea Lab, Jackson State University, Mississippi State University, The University of Alabama, The University of Alabama at Birmingham, the University of Mississippi, The University of Southern Mississippi and the University of South Alabama. The mission of Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium is to enhance the sustainable use and conservation of ocean and coastal resources to benefit the economy and environment. The bi-state consortium focuses on healthy coastal ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, resilient communities and economies, and environmental literacy and workforce development. Sea Grant specializes in extension, research, outreach and education.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Science On a Sphere](#)

Science On a Sphere (SOS) is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six-foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science On a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere, which is used to explain in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating, what are sometimes complex environmental processes.

**[AL-4](#)
[Gadsden](#)**

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 134 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

**[AL-5](#)
[Huntsville](#)**

National Weather Service (NWS) – [Weather Forecast Office](#)

Located in NASA's National Space Science and Technology Center Annex on the University of Alabama Campus in Huntsville, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of 11 northern Alabama counties and three southern Tennessee Counties. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.

Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research - [Ozone Measurements](#)

ESRL conducts long-term monitoring of stratospheric ozone with balloons. Stratospheric ozone measurements provide data relevant to: surface pollution events, lower and upper atmosphere mixing dynamics, boundary layer stability, ozone trend studies (vertical distribution), and temperature and pressure profiles.

[AL-6](#) [Birmingham](#)

National Weather Service (NWS) – [Weather Forecast Office](#)

Located at the Shelby County Airport, just south of Birmingham, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, and provides the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings to residents of most of Alabama and four counties in western Georgia. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.

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[AL-7](#) [Birmingham](#)

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Science On a Sphere®](#)

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Selma

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [U.S. Climate Reference Network](#)

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 134 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

Tuscaloosa

National Weather Service (NWS) - [National Water Center](#)

Opened in 2015 and located on the campus of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, the NWS National Water Center (NWC) is the first national center for water prediction operations in the U.S. The NWC also supports research and collaboration across the federal water science and management agencies, including the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The NWC features a water resources forecasting operations center, an applied water resources research and development center, a proving ground for transitioning research into operations, a geo-intelligence laboratory and an airborne snow and soil moisture observation analysis facility. In addition to NWS employees, the NWC hosts staff from USGS, FEMA and academic institutions.

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NOAA In Your State



NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

